

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 31st July, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th July, condemns the attack made by Sir Lepel Griffin on native princes in his speech before the Royal Colonial Institute as unjustifiable, and is of opinion that Lord Dufferin or some other Englishman who has held a higher office in this country than Sir Lepel should answer the attack, in order to prevent the people of England from being deceived by his misrepresentations and to obviate the growth of any disaffection in the minds of native chiefs. The *Hindustán* adds that there is, no doubt, much room for improvement in the administration in the territories of native princes as in British India, but the state of things is not so bad as represented by Sir Lepel. It is a matter of satisfaction that many English and Anglo-Indian newspapers have condemned the charges brought by him against the native princes as exaggerated and malicious.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 26th July, highly disapproves of Sir Lepel Griffin's attack on native chiefs, and observes that he is of opinion that a more severe control should be exercised

Circulation,
415 copies.

Comments on Sir Lepel Griffin's speech before the Royal Colonial Institute.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same.

over them. But the control already exercised is rather too severe. The native princes have a just ground for complaint that their lives and property have been placed at the tender mercies of Residents and Political Agents. The meanest British subject enjoys more liberty than a native prince. The unmerited slur cast by Sir Lepel on the loyalty of native potentates must naturally be very galling to them. It would be a disgraceful matter if Government annexed Kashmír, as has been suggested by him. Undoubtedly Mahárája Pratap Singh is unfit to rule, but his younger brother, Rája Amar Singh, is a promising prince, and he can be placed on the throne. There is no need for establishing a British colony in Kashmír, on the ground that such a colony is necessary for the defence of the frontier. The establishment of a British cantonment at Gilgit would be quite sufficient for the purpose, as the Russian army cannot enter India from the Kashmír side of the frontier, the road being too narrow.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
415 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (*Kálakankar*), of the 27th July, after publishing the notorious Kashmír letters, observes that it is now useless to ascertain whether they are genuine or forgeries. The Government of India attaches no more importance to them than to the ravings of a maniac, and there is no doubt that they are the work of an insane man. During the last two or three years many other letters of this kind have come into the possession of the Government. The letters were obtained from the Mahárája by his selfish and evil-minded companions by fraud and threats. It is not at all surprising that a prince who asked the Viceroy to shoot him through the heart should have written such letters. Rája Ram Singh, who now sides with the Mahárája, was the first to sign the memorial which was formerly sent from Kashmír to the Foreign Office bearing hundreds of signatures and accusing His Highness of incapacity. The fact is that His Highness is an idiot. Wily persons have always extorted money from him. He was

frightened by the discovery of his letters. He voluntarily offered to resign the administration. When he found that the Government of India attached no importance to the letters, at the instance of his selfish adviser of Lahore, he asked the Viceroy to place the management of the affairs of the state again in his hands or else to shoot him. Native newspapers are not justified in condemning the new arrangement. The Mahárája's younger brothers are the principal Members of the Council of Regency. There is no harm if he has been deprived of power for a time.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for May, received on the

Circulation,
250 copies.

The same.

25th July, observes that it is the duty of every native, who is a well-wisher

of Government and his country, to dissuade Government from doing anything which is calculated to injure the permanence of British rule in this country. Natives are becoming more and more disgusted every day with British rule. It is a mistake to imagine that Government is strong enough to disregard public opinion. Those Anglo-Indians who declare that India was conquered by the sword and should be held by the sword, should remember that the most powerful empires have often been destroyed by comparatively very weak nations. The Roman empire was destroyed by the Gauls, who were in every respect inferior to the Romans. Nepal and Kashmír were generally considered independent states. But the way in which the Mahárája of Kashmír has quietly surrendered the administration and now makes appeals to the Viceroy like a helpless woman, shows that His Highness is not fit to be an independent prince. However, the high-handed treatment accorded to His Highness will excite suspicions in the minds of other native chiefs, and obviously it is no wise policy to unnecessarily turn friends into enemies. The Viceroy and other high Indian authorities should refrain from committing any acts of gross injustice and maintain the British reputation for justice untarnished. The Mahárája of Kashmír should be restored to power and the wicked Resident, who is responsible for the embroilment, should be transferred from Kashmír.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Dabda-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 27th July, is glad to notice that the Council of

Orders issued by the State Council in Jaipur for the better protection of children.

Regency in Jaipur has lately issued orders for the better protection of children. The guardians of children found strolling about without proper protection will be liable to a fine. If any such child is without a valuable ornament on its body, the fine will be only one anna. If it wears gold or silver jewellery, the fine will be one rupee or two annas, respectively. The punishment provided is inadequate, and probably the Council will increase it in course of time. The guardian should be liable to simple imprisonment for a week if a child be found strolling about for the second time. Native states are generally condemned by Anglo-Indian newspapers for the alleged mismanagement of their affairs, but the Jaipur state has set a good example to the Government of India in the matter of checking the evil above referred to. The Government is not well-advised in thinking that the prohibition of the custom of adorning children with ornaments would be considered by the people an interference with their social matters. If an entire prohibition be deemed inexpedient, the Government should follow the Jaipur state and require parents to prevent their children from going out without proper protection. If the Government be not prepared to adopt even such a moderate measure, the municipal boards had better issue suitable orders for the protection of children within municipal limits. In conclusion, the *Dabda* advises the people to refrain from adorning their children with ornaments.

Circulation,
570 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st July, is glad to notice that the Mahárája of Bharatpur pursues a policy of tolerance in religious matters and has made satisfactory arrangements for the repair of Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques. One day's pay is deducted monthly from the salaries of all state officials to meet the cost of repairs.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 28th July, is glad to notice that the new Mahárája of Benares has begun the management of

the affairs of his estate under good auspices. Māhāraja Prabhu Narain Singh possesses a fair knowledge of English, Persian and Sanskrit, and is a man of good sense and sound judgment. He desires to place the management of his estate on a better footing, and has appointed Rae Baldeo Bakhsh, a retired Deputy Collector, famous for his ability and love of justice, his chief adviser. Rāja Shiva Prasad is not allowed to interfere in the affairs of the estate as he used to do in the time of the late Māhāraja.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 26th and 27th July, The *Pioneer* and the states that the *Pioneer* is always ready Famine Insurance Fund. to sing the praises of Anglo-Indian officials and to defend even their most unjustifiable proceedings. In endeavouring to justify their proceedings it sometimes makes most fallacious statements, which must be very unpalatable even to themselves. The comments made by it on the Famine Insurance Fund, in its issue of the 18th July, are a good instance in point. The *Hindustán* then quotes the comments *in extenso*, and observes that the *Pioneer* says that no Famine Insurance Fund ever existed, nor was any tax levied from which such a fund could be derived : evidently the editor of the Allahabad newspaper has a very short memory or has written a deliberate falsehood. In either case he is not fit for the responsible post of an editor. Every man who possesses the least knowledge of Indian financial administration knows very well that Lord Lytton, who had to deal with terrible famines in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, decided to create a Famine Insurance Fund in 1877, and imposed the odious license tax on traders and also an additional cess on landlords throughout British India, except the two presidencies above specified, for the purpose. In the memorandum lately issued by the India Office, the present condition of the people in this country is represented to be far more satisfactory and prosperous than before. But the frequent recurrence of famines refutes the representation of the India Office scribe. No native can be so ungrateful as to deny the many invaluable benefits which the country has derived from British rule, but it is a matter for deep regret that under

Circulation
300 copiesCirculation,
415 copies.

this rule the country is becoming poverty-stricken. Nothing could be a more conclusive proof of this growing poverty than the frequent outbreaks of famines and the heavy loss of life caused by them. In times gone by such visitations were few and far between, and the people were far better able to encounter them than at present. Now famines are very frequent and even a small famine is attended with the loss of thousands of lives. It appears from Diwan Raghunath Rao's famine memorandum that there was only one famine during each of the 14th and 15th centuries, two during the 17th, and eight during the 18th century, but that more than twelve famines have occurred during the first 77 years of the 19th century, causing the death of about 14 millions of human beings. The *Hindustán* then quotes an extract from Lord Northbrook's minute regarding the necessity for the formation of a famine insurance fund, two extracts from Sir John Strachey's book entitled "Finances and Public Works of India" respecting the famine insurance fund, one extract from the statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the License Tax Bill, and two extracts from Lord Lytton's speech in the Legislative Council at the time of the passing of the Bill, one of the extracts from Lord Lytton's speech being as follows:—"The sole justification of the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring their empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it..... We have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character." The *Pioneer* should read the above extract carefully and then say whether Sir Auckland Colvin was justified in devoting the famine insurance fund to the maintenance of his financial equilibrium.

Circulation,
620 copies.

*Reduction in the import
of cotton goods from Man-
chester.*

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, advertizing to the news that, owing to a falling off in the import of cotton goods from England to this country during some years past, the

mill-owners of Lancashire have formed an association to take steps with a view to encouraging the import, observes that the best thing the cotton lords of Lancashire can do is to supply cloth to the whole Indian population free of charge for the next three or four years. In that case the people would have to buy no cloth during that period and consequently the Indian cotton mills would become bankrupt. The result would be that, at the expiration of the period, Lancashire would again be able to command the Indian market. The cotton lords of Manchester should observe that natives are now unable to buy their goods owing to their poverty. Landowners and cultivators have been impoverished by periodical settlements, the other classes of people by heavy taxation, expensive litigation and the payment of bribes to official hirelings, and the nobility by the frequent demands on them for subscriptions.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th July, publishes a letter received from Pandit Gopi Nath, the

Circulation,
200 copies.

Charges brought against Pandit Gopi Nath, the editor of the *Akhbar-i-Am*, Lahore, contradicting the charges brought against him by Munshi Harsukh Rae,

the proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur*, praises the Pandit for a free expression of his opinions on all matters, and observes that the tone of his newspaper is always characterized by loyalty to Government. In his efforts on behalf of the Mahárája of Kashmír he has been chiefly animated by a desire to move Government to rectify the mistake which it has committed under the advice of the Resident and to save it from infamy. The proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur* seems to have brought such false charges against the Pandit with a view to winning the good-will of the Deputy Commissioner. (Pandit Gopi Nath's letter is published in several other newspapers also.)

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 30th July, says that

Circulation,
415 copies.

The case of Captain Hearsey. — it appears from Captain Hearsey's evidence before Mr. Marsden, that he was dismissed from Government service owing to his unfitness; that he once swallowed a promissory note given him by his father-in-law; and that he has been convicted of various offen-

Circulation,
415 copies.

ces on ten different occasions. He called Sir William Mansfield a blackguard, and made other impertinent observations before the court. He is himself injuring his cause in this way. The disclosures made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect to his past character will destroy his prestige among the natives, and Messrs. Banerjee and Ghose were quite justified in refusing to take up his case. The *Hindustán* does not feel the same respect for him as before, and observes that probably he will not be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the National Congress in future.

Circulation,
415 copies.

Hanumant Rao's memo-
randum on the Crawford
case.

The *Hindustán* (*Kálakankar*), of the 26th July, referring to Hanumant Rao's memorandum written by him in prison, observes that the memorandum appears to be quite true, as he has even given the names of officials and the money-lenders with whom he incurred debts and from whom he obtained bribes. It clearly shows that Mr. Crawford was also guilty of corruption, as was the opinion of Lord Reay. The answer of the *Pioneer* and Mr. Crawford's friends to it will be anxiously awaited by the public.

Alleged delay in the de-
cision of civil suits by the
High Court and the subor-
dinate courts in the N.-W.
Provinces.

The *Hindustán* (*Kálakankar*), of the 26th July, complains that there is great delay in the decision of civil suits by the High Court and the subordinate courts in these provinces, the delay causing much inconvenience and loss to the suitors. Dates are fixed for the hearing of suits one or two years after their institution; and what is worse is, that they are generally not tried on the dates fixed, but are postponed. The feelings of the persons who go to Allahabad from distant places, at great personal inconvenience and expense, on the dates fixed for the hearing of their civil suits pending before the High Court, may be easily imagined when they find on their arrival there that the cases have been deferred. The High Court should take steps with a view to expediting the decision of civil suits.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The quantity of grain.

The *Hindi Pradīp* (Allahabad), for May, publishes a small article in the form of a popular song, called *Kajli*, in which the writer com-

plains that all classes of the people are subjected to great distress owing to the scarcity of grain. Cultivators do not know how to save themselves, their children and cattle from dying of starvation, and to pay the rent and revenue instalments. In spite of the scarcity of grain the people have to pay the income tax, and the Amir of Kabul has applied to Government for an increase to his subsidy. Government appears to be desirous of annexing Kashmir. Grain continues to be exported to Europe, although prices have risen to an abnormal extent. Heaven had better send another deluge and thus annihilate the oppressed and their oppressors in one common judgment.

LEGISLATION.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 14th July, received on
The Leprosy Bill. the 26th idem, says that the Leprosy

Circulation,
173 copies.

Bill will not effectually check the spread of the disease, inasmuch as the Bill provides for the admission of only poor lepers to the retreats which will be established. Well-to-do persons afflicted by the disease need not be sent to the retreats, but they should be prevented from mixing among the people.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 10th, 17th and 24th
The Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill. July, makes comments on the Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill in its English and Marathi columns, the comments made in the two languages being nearly the same.

Circulation,
400 copies.

EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 28th July, complains that Mr. White, the

Circulation,
300 copies.

Proposal for the reduction of holidays in the Canning College, Lucknow. Principal of the Canning College, Lucknow, has at the instance of one of his subordinates resolved to make a large reduction in the number of the college holidays. But the measure is open to several objections. As students have to work very hard, an occasional respite is necessary for the preservation of their health. Again, holidays give them time to prepare for the monthly examinations. Another objection to the proposal is that students who are not permanent residents in Lucknow are able to pay short

visits to their native places during the holidays. The gentleman who has advised the Principal to reduce the holidays seems to have forgotten the late revolt of the students, which caused no small anxiety to the Principal. It is to be hoped that the college committee will interfere and prevent Mr. White from adopting such an injurious measure.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 22nd July, in commenting upon Cases of theft at Benares. the theft which lately occurred at Benares, and in which eleven thousand rupees worth of property is alleged to have been stolen, complains that thefts are frequent and urges the police to be on the alert and keep an eye on persons of bad character in the city. The stolen property in the above case will not be recovered until such persons are treated with severity. The writer thinks that Chahedi Ahir, who is in the service of the man at whose house the theft was committed, and who possesses undue influence over his master, is at the bottom of the theft.

Circulation,
620 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, says that when Jhánsi was under the rule of Mahárája Scindhia, there were only one or two meat-shops outside the city wall at the Orchha gate. But lately, several butchers have opened shops in a public street within the city wall, to the great inconvenience of Brahmans who live close by, and to whose houses bones and pieces of meat are carried by dogs, kites and crows. A meat-market should be built at an out-of-the-way place outside the wall, and on no account should any butcher be allowed to establish a meat-stall in the new Hardieganj, which is under construction.

The *Násir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 24th July, states that Regulation of the Muhar- on the 22nd idem Mr. Finlay, the main and Jaljhalmi Elhadashi District Magistrate and President of at Agra. the Municipal Board, Agra, convened a meeting of Municipal Commissioners in the Town Hall to consider the advisability of making proper arrangements for

the regulation of the approaching Muharram and Jaljhulni Ekadashi. Mr. Finlay recorded the opinions of the members and told them that he would express his opinion afterwards. It is to be hoped that he will make such arrangements as will be acceptable to both Hindus and Musalmáns.

The Prayág Samáchár (Allahabad), of the 29th July,

Alleged misbehaviour of
the police guard placed over
the female bathing ghát,
Mirzapur.

says that Mr. Punnett, the District Magistrate of Mirzapur, prohibited men from visiting Benimadhab's ghát

in the morning till 9 A.M., as women bathe there during that time. But the police constables placed over the ghát as a guard sometimes go down to the riverside and talk with the women in an improper way. The Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same paper complains that Maulvi Farzand Ali's ser-

The alleged defiling of the river by Maulvi Farzand Ali's servants at a Hindu bathing ghát, Mirzapur.

vants, during their stay at the quarters built by him at Jangi Lal's ghát on the bank of the river, ease nature

against the bank, defiling the water of the river below, to the great disgust and inconvenience of the Hindus who bathe at the ghát.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Circulation.
1	Agra Akhbar	... Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain ...	July 21st	240 copies.
2	Agra Times	... "	"	"	Amir Khan ...	" 20th	200 "
3	Bihar-i-Hind	... Jaunpur	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Bedru-l-Haq ...	" 14th	52 "
4	Bihar-i-Hind	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Maqarrab Hussain ...	" 23rd	63 "
5	Bihar-i-Taraf	... Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Rahmatullah ...	" 31st	250 "
6	Ligard-i-Istiqamat-e-Aligarh Gazette	... Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Alimug-Ullah ...	" 23rd & 27th,	493 copies (In- cluding 288 copies taken by Government).
7	Apnāmat-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Lal ...	29th	164 copies.
8	India	... "	Hindi	"	Ahmed Ali ...	" 27th	240 "
9	Bihar-i-Jinan	... Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varma, ...	" 22nd	1,400 "
10	Bihar-i-Jinan	... Cawnpore	Urdu	Monthly	Partap Narayan ...	For July	200 "
11	Delhi-i-Hind	... Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Sarup ...	July 24th	200 "
12	Gangā	... Bareilly	Urdu	"	Kunj Vihari Lal ...	" 7th & 14th,	173 "
13	Dahjehā-i-Qāisar	... Bareilly	Urdu	"	Thākur Prasad ...	" 27th	31st "
14	Dabab-i-Sikandar	... Rampur	Hindi	"	Muhammad Hussain, ...	" 22nd	300 "
15	Hind-i-Pradip	... Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishna Bhatt ...	For May	468 "
16	Hindustan	... Kāshīkāshar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla ...	July 24th to 30th,	250 "
17	Hindustan	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangā Prasad Varma ...	" 25th to 31st,	415 "
18	Jipper Gazette	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad ...	" 29th	300 "
						" 20th, 24th &	100 "
						" 27th.	31st.

19	<i>Yatava-i-Haqiqi</i>	Messut	Urdu	Urdu	Weekly	"	20th	"	125	..."
20	<i>Idrās-i-Aqā</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	29th	"	250	..."
21	<i>Hindustani Rastriyat</i>	Bengal	Hindi-Urdu	Urdu	"	"	28th	"	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	
22	<i>Tijārati Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	25th	"	125	..."
23	<i>Kayātak Reformer</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	29th	"	250	..."
24	<i>Kayātak Uptārak</i>	Agra	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	27th	"	250	..."
25	<i>Tarorat-i-Asfāq</i>	Pilibhit	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	23rd	"	300 copies	..."
26	<i>Mānvar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	Urdu	"	"	21st	"	300 copies	..."
27	<i>Mati-i-Nir</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	22nd	"	200	..."
28	<i>Nasj-i-Narbudda</i>	Hoshangabad	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	27th	"	200	..."
29	<i>Mashkar-i-Ziriat</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Urdu	Monthly	"	30th	"	200	..."
30	<i>Misār-i-Nimros</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Urdu	Weekly	"	25th	"	200	..."
31	<i>Misād-i-Am</i>	Agra	Urdu	Urdu	Tri-monthly	"	21st	"	200	..."
32	<i>Maiyār-i-Zamān</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Urdu	Amjad Ali	"	20th	"	100	..."
33	<i>Majmu-i-Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Urdu	Urdu	Bi-weekly	"	22nd	"	250	..."
34	<i>Majmu-i-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	Urdu	Urdu	Weekly	"	24th	"	175	..."
35	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Urdu	Urdu	Weekly	"	29th	"	81st.	..."
36	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	"	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	"	75	..."
37	<i>Neem Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	Jannā Dás Biswās...	"	620	..."
38	<i>Nirām-i-Mall</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	Muhammad Alf	"	25th	200 copies.
39	<i>Nyāya Sudhā</i>	Harda	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	Dwārkā Prasad	"	29th	200 copies.
40	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Urdu	"	"	Fahīmu-l-dīn	"	25th	100 "
					"	"	Wāsudeva Bhāskar	"	27th	"
					"	"	Sheo Prasad	"	27th	"
					"	"	24th to 30th,	"	25th, 27th & 30th.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
41	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Hindi	Weekly	"	25th & 25th,	"	25th & 31st,	450 copies.
42	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Hindi	Weekly	"	29th	"	80th	400 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR DAILY.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.	
						1889.	1889.
Sikhs' Affairs	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Hussain	July 22nd	250 copies.	—
Surat-e-Gardis	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	“	Murid Ali	” 24th	601	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	24th to 30th,	76	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Udipi	Hindi	Weekly	Benish Dhali	22nd	108	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Mysore	Urdu	“	Banarsi Lal	20th	125	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Calcutta	Urdu-Hindi	“	Lakshman Anand	10th & 24th,	250	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Patna	Hindi	“	Pray/gi.	29th	“	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Agra	Urdu	“	Itrat Hussain	24th	250	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Lucknow	“	“	Purn Chand	16th	125	“
Surat-e-Gardis	Meerut	“	“	Sajjad Hussain	24th	310	“

LUCKNOW,
THE 6th AUGUST, 1889. 3

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Veracourier Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

**SELECTIONS
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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

Received up to 7th August, 1889.

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